

Light Run of Cattle at Both Herr's Island and Liberty.

LAST WEEK'S PRICES MAINTAINED

Proportion of Good and Prime Bees - Lighter Than Usual.

SWINE ARE HIGHER AND SHEEP SLOW

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH DISPATCH, MONDAY, MARCH 31.

There were fewer buyers than usual in attendance and the cattle market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

Calves were quoted at 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; bulls and dry cows at 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

There were few buyers in attendance and the market was slow.

Supply, however, was light and last week's advance was maintained.

The range of prices was 20¢ to 25¢ for medium weight, 25¢ to 30¢ for light weight, 30¢ to 35¢ for selected and 35¢ to 40¢ for top.

Offerings were in the main from Chicago, and consisted chiefly of medium and low grade stock.

Receipts from Chicago: 214 head; from Pennsylvania: 214 head; from Texas: 214 head; from other sources: 214 head.

An Early Bulge in Wheat Gets a Setback—Influence About Even—Corn and Oats Active and Irregular.

CHICAGO—The speculative trading today was strongly in favor of higher prices and opened with an immediate advance for all the leading commodities.

The rise thus early imparted was maintained throughout the session, but a considerable advance over prices paid immediately at the start which subsequently occurred was afterwards dropped, so that the gain in the end did not exceed that secured on the opening.

The supply of wheat and oats was fairly good, but the market was active and irregular.

The opening price for the May delivery was 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The free realizing of profits in early trading was chiefly responsible for the setback to prices toward the close.

The corn market was strong and nervous. It started at 10¢, advanced to 10 1/2¢ by May, but weakened and sold off to 10 1/4¢.

There was a strong feeling of strength developed at the opening, was for the greater part of the day fairly maintained.

The feeling of strength which took May up to 10 1/2¢ was caused by scarcity of cash offerings, competition of the elevator local users of corn to buy from the elevator and the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.

The Situation at the Close of the First Quarter of the Year.

PROSPECT FOR GOOD CEREAL CROP

Stock Trading Slow and No Developments to Break the Monotony.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE CITY

It needs no remarkable penetration to perceive that, in a business sense, Pittsburgh is getting on her feet again. Figures show it.

From the ninth place in the list of clearing house cities she has risen to the seventh by stepping over Baltimore and Cincinnati.

Slowly, but it is to be hoped, surely obstructions are disappearing. It is time for settled weather. This will help the stock and encourage the dependent. The only thing that stands in the way of a complete revival of trade is the eight-hour day.

For the purpose of the money market, it is hoped that it will be settled without resorting to heroic measures.

A survey of the first quarter of 1901, which will be completed tomorrow, discloses a number of features worthy of notice in instituting comparisons with the corresponding period in 1899.

The year opened at a disadvantage. Heavy rains from the Southwest to the bursting of South American bubbles, shattered credit, tight money, loss of confidence and many corporations and individuals suspensions. People took to the hills, the volume of trade was curtailed, the banks commenced piling up surplus funds for emergencies, and the forward impulse was retarded.

The recuperative power of this country is greater than ever before. Public necessity is stronger than panic. The store of wealth and the volume of trade are being replenished, and it is soon likely to be in a position to hold its own in the world market.

The foreign situation soon began to improve. The outward flow of money was checked, and business has picked up at home. This was the result of the fact that the market was active and irregular.

The July did not respond to the extreme bulge in May, but it also rallied from 10 1/4¢ to 10 1/2¢.

The transactions in oats at the opening price were 10¢, and it advanced to 10 1/2¢, then declined to 10 1/4¢, gradually reacted to 10 1/2¢ before making its peak break to 10 3/4¢.

It then advanced to 10 5/8¢ in an irregular way, and broke to 10 1/2¢.